

Asian species of the little-known subgenus *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Lagriinae), with a new species and the first record from China

Yong Zhou¹, Bin Chen¹

¹ Institute of Entomology and Molecular Biology, College of Life Sciences, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing 401331, China
Corresponding author: Bin Chen (bin.chen@cqnu.edu.cn)

Abstract

The little-known subgenus *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) Borchmann, 1916 is characterized by pronounced sexual dimorphism, notably manifested in apterous females. In this paper, the Asian species of *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) are reviewed, including three known species, *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) *bimarginata* Fairmaire, 1896, *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi* Borchmann, 1916, *L. (Lagriella) mima* Borchmann, 1916, and the newly described *L. (Lagriella) cordata* **sp. nov.** from Guangxi, Guizhou, Hong Kong, Hunan, China. The new species represents the first record of the subgenus in China. Lectotypes are designated for *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi* and *L. (Lagriella) mima*. Habitus images, key diagnostic characters, ecological habitats of the new species, and type habitus of three known Asian species are documented. An identification key to the four Asian species is also provided.

Key words: First record, identification key, Lagriini, lectotype, long-jointed beetle, Oriental region, taxonomy



Academic editor: Aaron Smith

Received: 12 September 2025

Accepted: 1 December 2025

Published: 30 December 2025

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/FD5EA7CA-42BB-4B95-B7C1-D3C34617BAC7>

Citation: Zhou Y, Chen B (2025) Asian species of the little-known subgenus *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Lagriinae), with a new species and the first record from China. ZooKeys 1265: 87–101. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1265.171898>

Copyright: © Yong Zhou & Bin Chen.
This is an open access article distributed under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ([Attribution 4.0 International – CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)).

Introduction

The tribe Lagriini Latreille, 1825 comprises 135 extant genera (Bouchard et al. 2021; Aalbu et al. 2023). Hindwing reduction has not been documented in any of the twenty genera described since Borchmann's (1936) monograph (Pic 1936, 1952a, 1952b, 1954, 1955; Borchmann 1942; Merkl 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1991; Masumoto 1988; Chen 1997; Chen and Yuan 1996), nor in the two additional subgenera established within *Lagria* Fabricius, 1775 (Pic 1940; Borchmann 1942). Consequently, within the entire tribe, only three taxa are currently known to exhibit apterous conditions: the genus *Physolagria* Fairmaire, 1891, and the females of the subgenera *Lagria* (*Apteronympha*) Seidlitz, 1898 and *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) Borchmann, 1916 (Borchmann 1936).

As one of only two subgenera with apterous females within Lagriini, *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) can be distinguished from *Lagria* (*Apteronympha*) by the combination of two characters: the elytral apices of the female are distinctly protruding, and the terminal segment of the antennae is short. Borchmann (1936) further subdivided *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) into the African species group and the Asian species group. The Asian group comprises three species which are all recorded

from southern India: *L. (Lagriella) bimarginata* Fairmaire, 1896 (Madurai), *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi* Borchmann, 1916 (Nilgiri Hills), and *L. (Lagriella) mima* Borchmann, 1916 (Nilgiri Hills). Few descriptions or records have resulted in the subgenus *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) remaining a little-known group.

After over a century, *Lagria (Lagriella) cordata* sp. nov., a small-sized species from China, is described as the fourth member of the Asian species group. This species also represents the first record of the subgenus in China and the third subgenus of *Lagria* to be recorded in the country. All four Asian species are reviewed and keyed here, with their habitus and key diagnostic features illustrated.

Material and methods

The acronyms of depositories for specimens examined are as follows:

CNU	Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing, China;
IZCAS	Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China;
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
ZMH	Museum of Nature Hamburg, Leibniz Institute for the Analysis of Biodiversity Change (formerly Zoological Museum Hamburg), Hamburg, Germany.

Photographs of the type specimens of *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi*, *L. (Lagriella) mima*, along with five additional male specimens of *L. (Lagriella) bimarginata* were kindly provided by ZMH; the female type photographs of *L. (Lagriella) bimarginata* were sourced from MNHN. Morphological examinations and dissections were conducted using a stereomicroscope (Olympus SZ2-ILST). Specimen habitus, diagnostic characters, and measurements were documented with a digital stereomicroscope (KEYENCE VHX-5000). Images were processed, annotated, and compiled into plates using ADOBE PHOTOSHOP CS6. Label data are presented verbatim in quotation marks (""), with author interpretations enclosed in square brackets ([]). Line breaks on labels are indicated by a single slash (/).

Results

Subgenus *Lagriella* Borchmann, 1916

Lagriella Borchmann, 1916: 90; Borchmann, 1936: 53 (brief description).

Distribution. Afrotropical region, Indo-Malayan region.

Key to Asian species of *Lagria* (*Lagriella*)

- 1 Elytra bearing a dark longitudinal band medial to the humeral callosity (Fig. 4A, C); epipleura strongly widened (Fig. 4B, D); female elytra exceptionally convex (Fig. 5B), abruptly dilated in the basal 1/3 and forming a heart-shaped outline when closed (Fig. 4C)
 ... **China (Guangxi, Guizhou, Hong Kong, Hunan). *L. (Lagriella) cordata* sp. nov.**
- Elytra unicolorous, lacking dark band; epipleura not widened; female elytra moderately convex (Fig. 5C, D), gradually expanded posteriorly in basal 2/3 **2**

- 2 Dorsum with short setae (Fig. 2); antennomeres slender, male antennomere XI equal to combined length of preceding four segments (Borchmann 1936); female elytra slightly expanded posteriorly.....
..... **India (Tamil Nadu). *L. (Lagriella) bimarginata***
- Dorsum with long setae (Figs 1, 3); antennomeres short, male antennomere XI shorter than combined length of preceding four segments; female elytra moderately expanded posteriorly**3**
- 3 Male elytra strongly expanded posteriorly
..... **India (Nilgiri Hills). *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi***
- Male elytra slightly expanded posteriorly
..... **India (Nilgiri Hills). *L. (Lagriella) mima***

***Lagria (Lagriella) andrewesi* Borchmann, 1916**

Fig. 1

Lagria andrewesi Borchmann, 1916: 91 (“Nilgiri-Hills”, description); Borchmann 1936: 53 (same as the previous).

Type material examined. (1 ♂ 1 ♀). Lectotype, herewith designated. **Lectotype:** ♂ (Fig. 1A, B): 1) “Type”, 2) “H. L. Andrewes / Nilgiri Hills”, 3) “Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943”, 4) “ZMH 849073”, 5) “Lectotype ♂ / *Lagria (Lagriella) / andrewesi* / Borchmann, 1915 / des. Y. Zhou, 2025 [printed on red paper]”; **Paralectotype:** 1 ♀ (Fig. 1C, D): 1) “Type”, 2) “H. L. Andrewes / Nilgiri Hills”, 3) “*Lagriella / andrewesi* Bm”, 4) “Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943”, 5) “ZMH 849074”, 6) “Paralectotype ♀ / *Lagria (Lagriella) / andrewesi* / Borchmann, 1915 / des. Y. Zhou, 2025 [printed on yellow paper]”.

Diagnosis. Brown, dorsal surface with long setae. Male hindwings well-developed, antennomere XI as long as the two preceding segments together, pronotum almost as long as wide, elytra moderately expanded in basal 2/3, femur moderately dilated; female apterous, antennomere XI shorter than the combined length of two preceding antennomeres.

Distribution. India.

***Lagria (Lagriella) bimarginata* Fairmaire, 1896**

Fig. 2

Lagria bimarginata Fairmaire, 1896: 40 (“Madura” [Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India], 1 female, description); Borchmann 1916: 91 (“Vorder-Indien”, redescription); Borchmann 1936: 53 (almost same as the previous).

Type material examined. (1 ♀). **Holotype:** ♀ (Fig. 2C, D): 1) “Madura”, 2) [1481? illegible handwritten text], 3) “*Lagria / bimarginata* / Fair India”, 4) MUSÉUM PARIS / 1906 / coll. L. FAIRMAIRE, 5) HOLOTYPE, 6) HOLOTYPE / *Lagria / bimarginata* Fairmaire, 1896, 7) MNHN, Paris / EC52666, followed by a QR code.

Other material examined. (5 ♂). 1 ♂: 1) “Trichinopoly [now Tiruchirappalli]”, 2) “*Lagriella / bimarginata* Fair”, 3) “Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943”, 4) “ZMH 849082”; 1 ♂: 1) “Shembaganur Süd. India”, 2) “*Lagriella /*

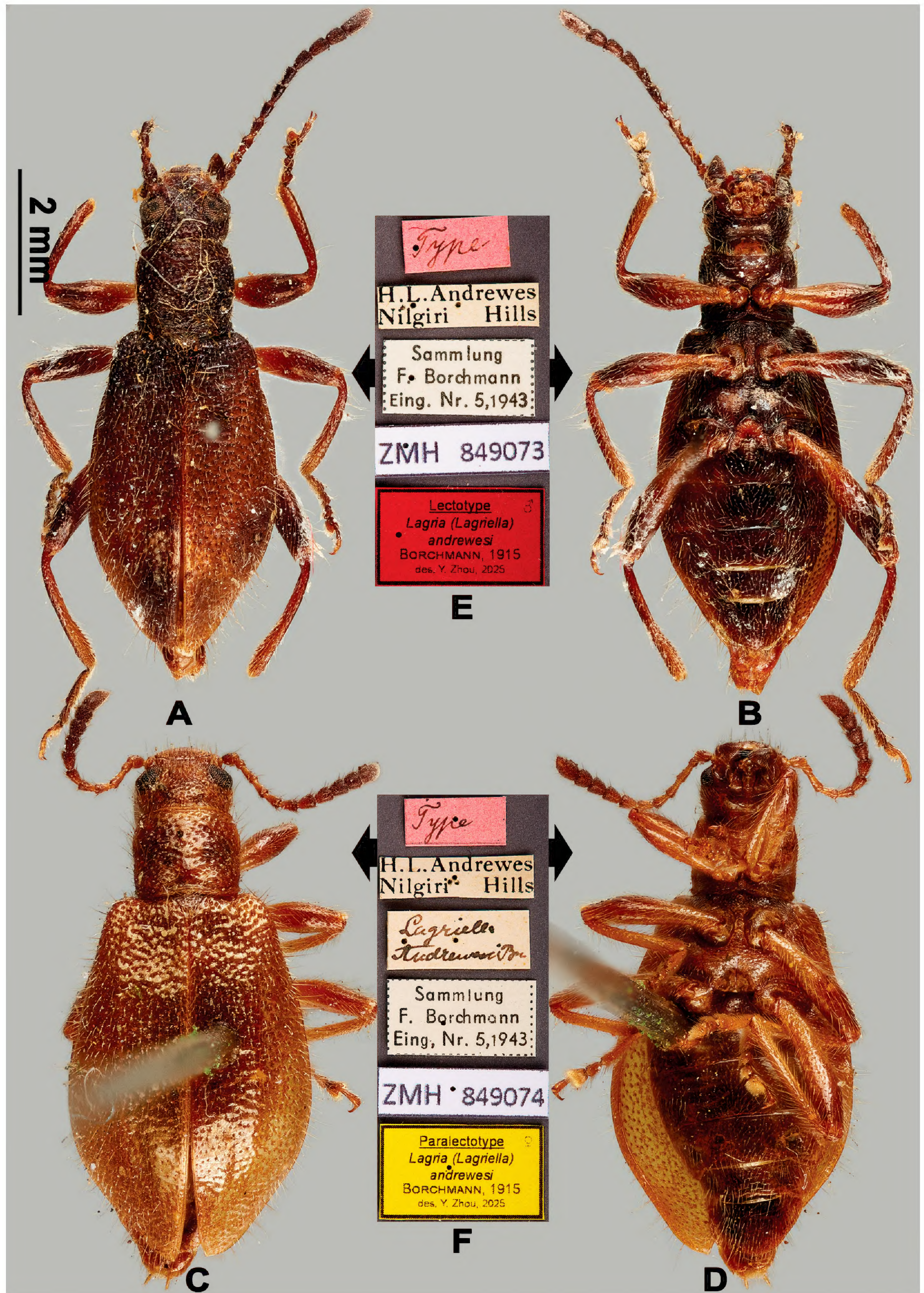


Figure 1. Habitus of *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi*. **A, B.** Lectotype: **A.** Dorsal view; **B.** Ventral view; **C, D.** Female paralectotype: **C.** Dorsal view; **D.** Ventral view; **E, F.** Labels: **E.** Labels of lectotype; **F.** Labels of paralectotype. Scale bar: 2 mm (**A–D**).

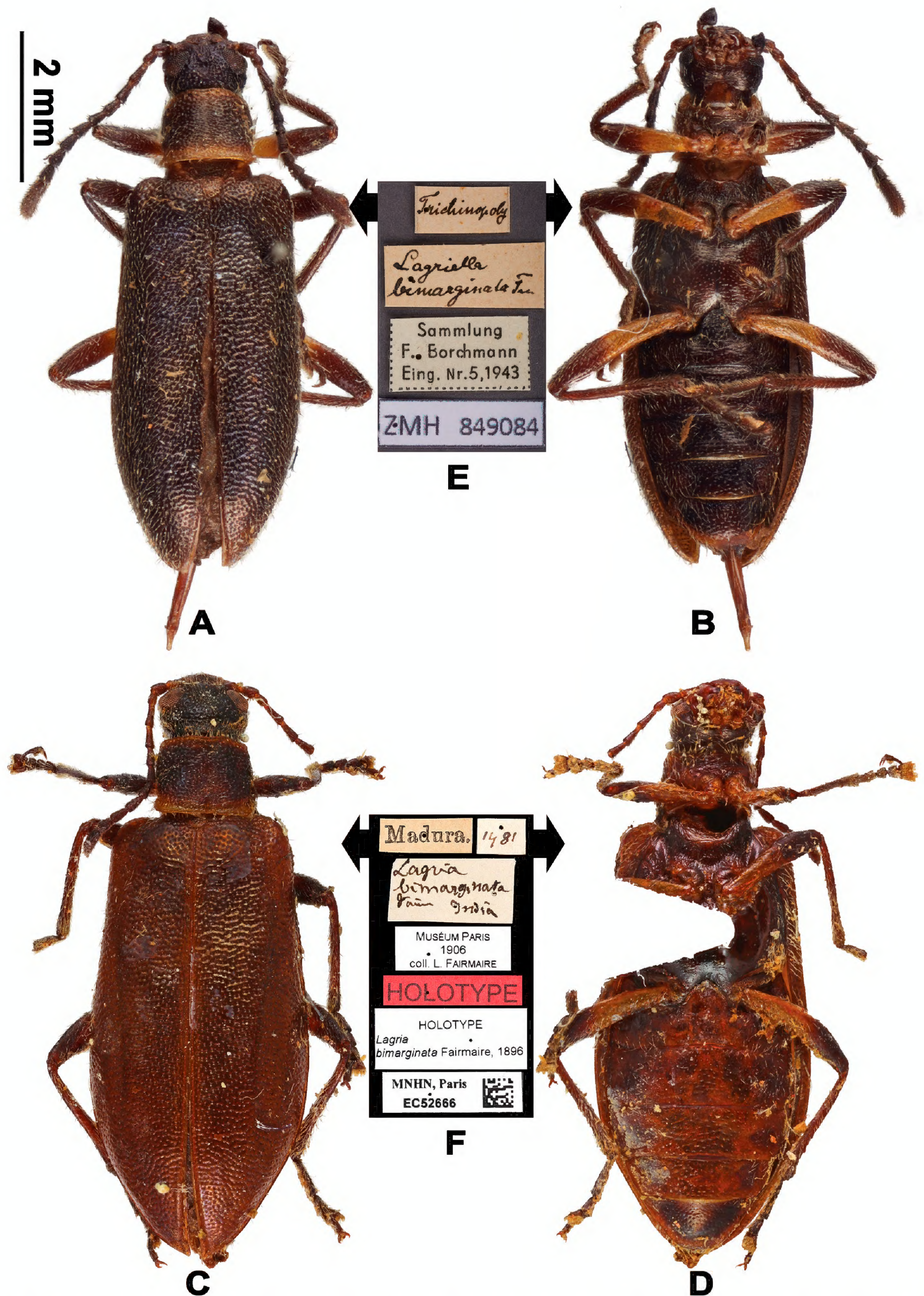


Figure 2. Habitus of *L. (Lagriella) bimarginata*. **A, B.** Male specimen determined by Borchmann: **A.** Dorsal view; **B.** Ventral view; **C, D.** Female holotype: **C.** Dorsal view; **D.** Ventral view; **E, F.** Labels: **E.** Labels of male specimen determined by Borchmann; **F.** Labels of holotype. Scale bar: 2 mm (**A–D**).

bimarginata Fair", 3) "Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943", 4) "ZMH 849083"; 1 ♂ (Fig. 2A, B): 1) "Trichinopoly [now Tiruchirappalli]", 2) "*Lagriella* / *bimarginata* Fair", 3) "Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943", 4) "ZMH 849084"; 1 ♂: 1) "Trichinopoly [now Tiruchirappalli]", 2) "Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943", 3) "ZMH 849085"; 1 ♂: 1) "Shembaganur Süd. India", 2) "Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943", 3) "ZMH 849086".

Diagnosis. Brown, dorsal surface with short setae. Male hindwings well-developed, antennomere XI as long as the combined length of four preceding segments, pronotum as long as wide (Borchmann 1936); female apterous, antennomeres XI equal to the combined length of two preceding antennomeres, pronotum transverse, elytra slightly expanded in basal 2/3.

Distribution. India.

Lagria (*Lagriella*) *mima* Borchmann, 1916

Fig. 3

Lagria mima Borchmann, 1916: 91 ("Nilgiri-Hills", description); Borchmann 1936: 53 (same as the previous, habitus illustrations).

Type material examined. (2 ♂ 2 ♀). Lectotype, herewith designated. **Lectotype:** ♂ (Fig. 3A, B): 1) "Type", 2) "Nilgiri Hills", 3) "*Lagriella mima* Bm", 4) "Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943", 5) "ZMH 849077", 6) "Lectotype / *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) / *mima* / Borchmann, 1915 / des. Y. Zhou, 2025 [printed on red paper]"; **Paralectotypes:** 1 ♀ (Fig. 3C, D): 1) "Type", 2) "Nilgiri Hills", 3) "*Lagriella mima* Bm", 4) "Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943", 5) "ZMH 849075", 6) "Paralectotype ♀ / *Lagria* (*Lagriella*) / *mima* / Borchmann, 1915 / des. Y. Zhou, 2025 [printed on yellow paper]"; 1 ♀: same as the previous, but "H. L. Andrewes / Nilgiri Hills", "ZMH 849076"; 1 ♂: same as the previous, but "mima", "ZMH 849078".

Diagnosis. Brown, dorsal surface with long setae. Male hindwings well-developed, antennomere XI as long as the two preceding segments together, pronotum almost as long as wide, elytra slightly expanded posteriorly, femur moderately dilated; female apterous, antennomere XI shorter than the combined length of two preceding antennomeres. Most similar to *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi*, but male elytra slightly expanded backwards, female pronotum with denser punctures.

Distribution. India.

Lagria (*Lagriella*) *cordata* sp. nov.

<https://zoobank.org/17D29356-6C8E-47DC-A875-8884215008D4>

Figs 4–7

Type locality. CHINA • Guizhou, Guiyang City, Baiyun District, Niuchang Buyi Ethnic Town.

Type material. (5 ♂ 8 ♀, all preserved in CNU, with the exception of the final female from Hong Kong). **Holotype:** CHINA • ♂ (Figs 4A, B, 5A); Guizhou, Guiyang City, Baiyun District, Niuchang Buyi Ethnic Town; 2024.V.22–24; Ri-Xin Jiang leg.; flight trap. **Paratypes:** CHINA • 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (Figs 4C, D, 5B); "广西贺州大桂山七星冲" [Guangxi: Hezhou City, Daguishan Mountain, Qixingchong]; 24°03'41"N,

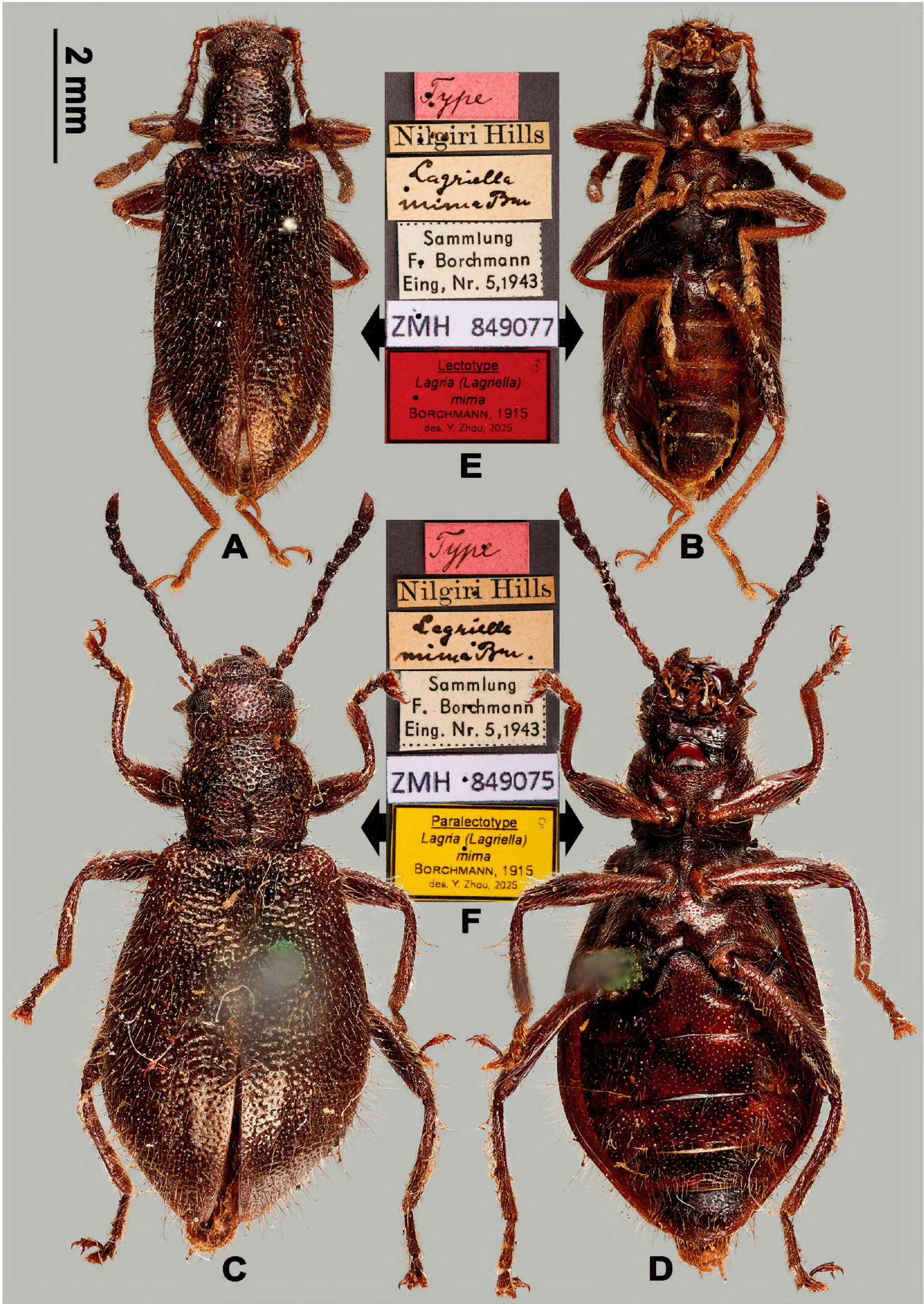


Figure 3. Habitus of *L. (Lagriella) mima*. **A, B.** Lectotype: **A.** Dorsal view; **B.** Ventral view; **C, D.** Female paralectotype (ZMH 849075): **C.** Dorsal view; **D.** Ventral view; **E, F.** Labels: **E.** Labels of lectotype; **F.** Labels of paralectotype. Scale bar: 2 mm (**A–D**).

111°39'50"E; alt. 100 m; 2021.V.9; “白兴龙采” [Xing-Long Bai leg.]; No. 21-5-9-1 • 3 ♀; “广西贺州大桂山留羊顶” [Guangxi, Hezhou City, Daguishan Mountain, Liuyangding]; 24°09'08"N, 111°43'03"E; alt. 660 m; 2021.V.9; “白兴龙采” [Xing-Long Bai leg.]; No. 21-5-9-2 • 1 ♀; “广西大桂山森林公园” [Guangxi Dagui Mountain Forest Park]; 24°10'01"N, 111°43'16"E; alt. 160 m; 2021.V.10; “白兴龙采” [Xing-Long Bai leg.]; No. 21-5-10-1 • 1 ♂; same as the holotype • 1 ♂; same as the holotype, but 2024.V.15–21 • 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (Fig. 6A); Guizhou, Guiyang City, Baiyun District, Niuchang Buyi Ethnic Town; 2023.III.30; Ri-Xin Jiang leg. • 1 ♀; Guizhou, Guiyang City, Baiyun District, Niuchang Buyi Ethnic Town; 2024.I.13; Ri-Xin Jiang, Yong Zhou and Zhi-Xiang Tan leg. • 1 ♀; “湖南永州市江永县千家峒大泊水瀑布景区大门” [Hunan, Yongzhou City, Jiangyong County, Entrance of Qianjiadong Daboshui Waterfall Scenic Area]; 25°24'36"N, 111°18'41"E; alt. 330 m; 2020.VIII.28–29; “邱鹭采” [Lu Qiu leg.] • 1 ♀; “黃龍坑郊遊徑” [Hong Kong, Wong Lung Hang Country Trail]; alt. 460 m; 2023.VII.25; Matthew-T Hamer, Yuen-Lam Ng and Kit-Lam Tang leg.; litter sifting; IZCAS.

Diagnosis. Body small-sized, elytra bearing a dark longitudinal band medial to humeral callosity (Fig. 4A, C), male hindwings well-developed, epipleura strongly widened (Fig. 4B, D), about 3× as wide as metanepisternum, pronotum transverse; female apterous, elytra exceptionally convex (Fig. 5B), abruptly dilated in basal 1/3 and forming a heart-shaped outline when closed (Fig. 4C). The new species resembles *L. (Lagria) kondoi* Masumoto, 1988 in the large eyes and transverse pronotum but differs in the following: 1) the shorter terminal antennomere, 2) the broader elytra, 3) the coarser punctation on pronotum and elytra, and 4) the apterous female (Masumoto 1988). Within its subgenus, the new species is most similar to *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi*, key diagnostic differences are provided in the key above.

Description. Holotype ♂ (Figs 4A, B, 5A). Body length 4.9 mm, width 2.6 mm. Body small-sized, hindwings well-developed, slightly shiny, about 1.88× as long as wide; entirely brown, except for darker antennomeres III–XI, elytral posterior half, metaventrite and abdominal ventrites, each elytron with a dark longitudinal band in impression between humeral callosity and elytral disc, arched inward, extending from elytral base to basal 1/4. Dorsal, ventral surface and legs with short setae.

Head circular, widest at eye level. Mouthparts slightly protruding forward; apical maxillary palpomeres campanulate, with oblique apical margin, cavate in apical surface; mandibles small, bending inward, embracing labrum; labrum slightly transverse, the visible portion cordiform, slightly emarginate anteriorly; labroepistomal membrane visible; epistoma elevated, positioned higher than labrum, strongly transverse, trapezoidal, with anterior margin nearly straight, sparsely covered by minute punctures. Frons densely and coarsely punctate, with anterior portion gently elevated, broadly separated from epistoma by forward-arched frontoepistomal impression; frontal canthus weak. Eyes large, slightly bulging, with anterior margin moderately emarginate, interocular distance about 0.74× as long as eye diameter. Antennae filiform, surpassing mesocoxae when directed backwards but not reaching metacoxae, length ratios of antennomeres I–XI as 19: 14: 20: 18: 16: 17: 19: 18: 18: 18: 33, antennomere XI elongated, slightly inflated distally, with pointed apex, almost equal to the combined length of two preceding antennomeres.

Prothorax transverse, about 0.57× as long as wide, widest across median portion, slightly wider than head at widest point, narrowly constricted before base. Pronotum convex, densely and coarsely punctate, denser in lateral portions,

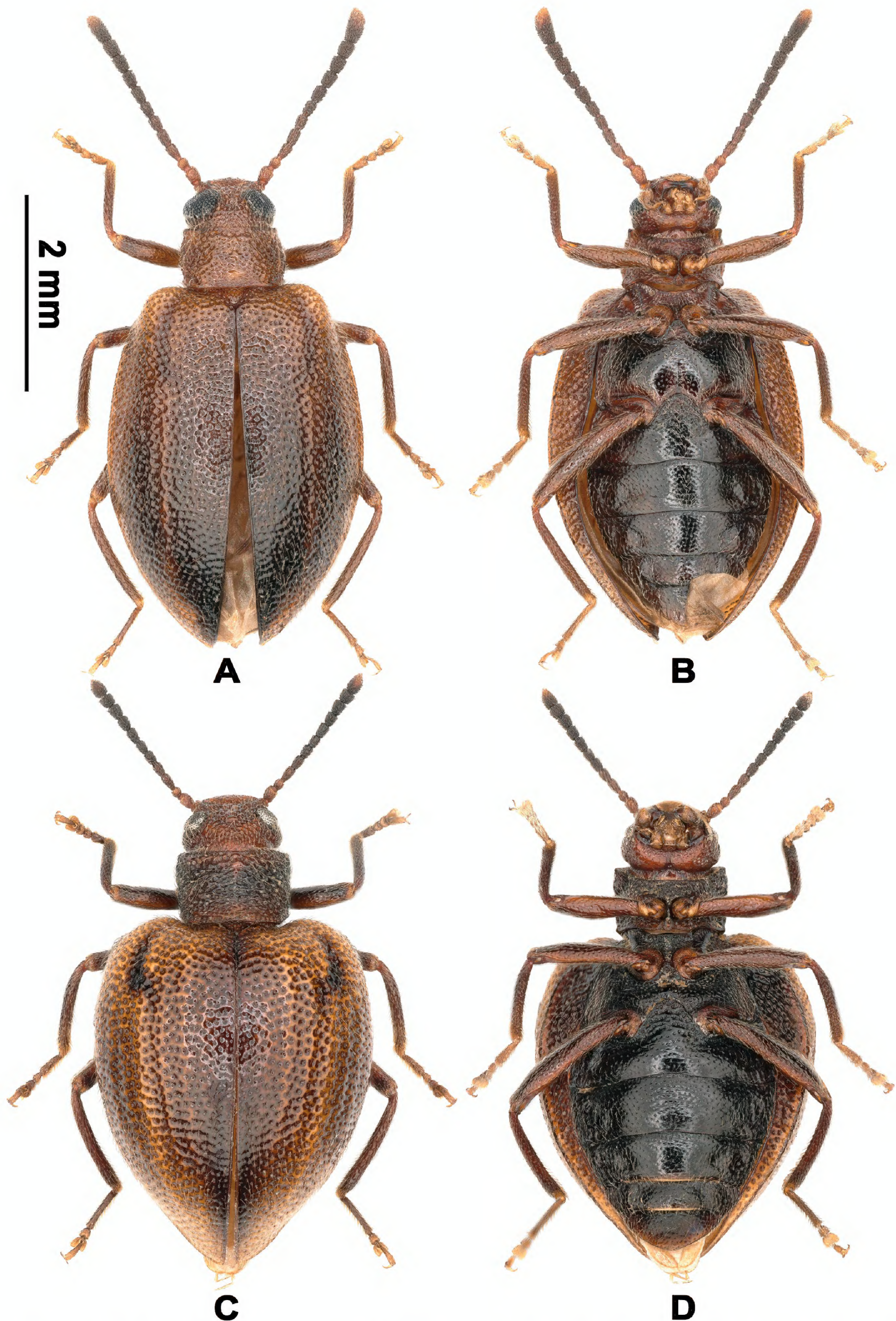


Figure 4. Habitus of *L. (Lagriella) cordata* sp. nov. **A, B.** Holotype: **A.** Dorsal view; **B.** Ventral view; **C, D.** Female paratype (2021.V.9, Guangxi, Hezhou City, Daguishan Mountain, Qixingchong, No. 21-5-9-1): **C.** Dorsal view; **D.** Ventral view. Scale bar: 2 mm (**A–D**).

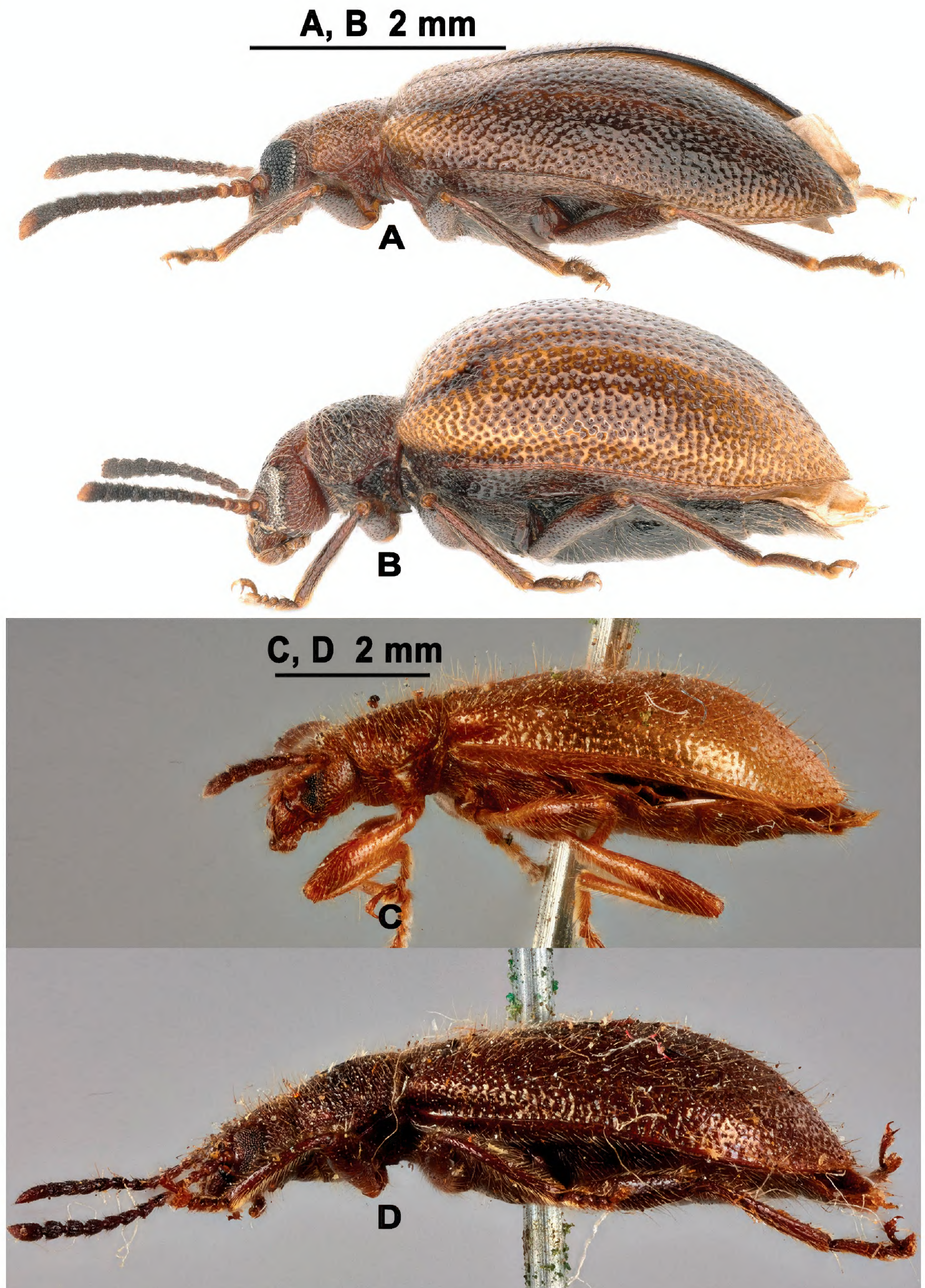


Figure 5. Lateral view of *L. (Lagriella)* spp. **A, B.** *L. (Lagriella) cordata* sp. nov.: **A.** Male; **B.** Female; **C.** *L. (Lagriella) andrewesi*, female; **D.** *L. (Lagriella) mima*, female. Scale bars: 2 mm (**A, B**); 2 mm (**C, D**).

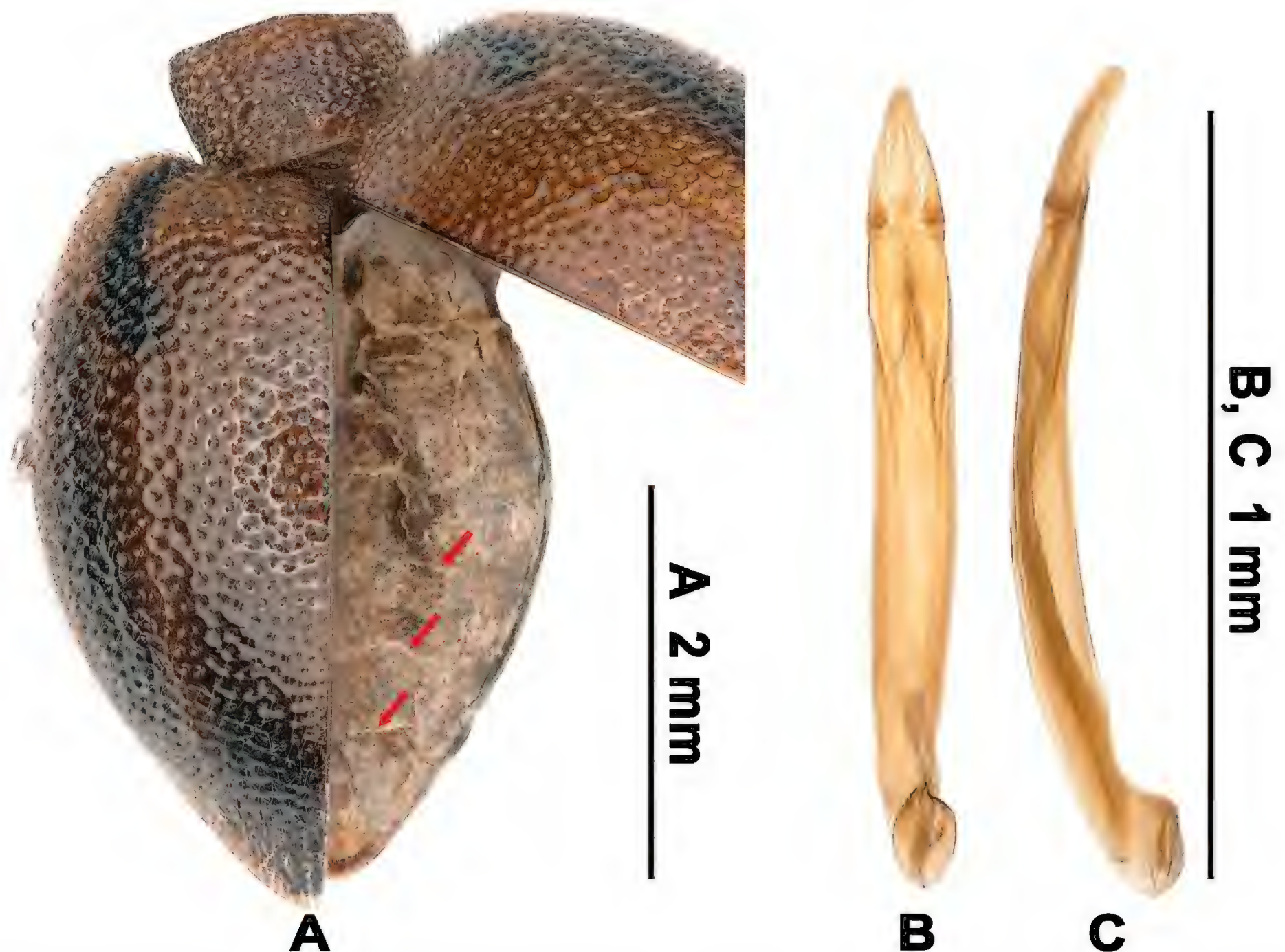


Figure 6. Partial dorsal surface and aedeagus of *L. (Lagriella) cordata* sp. nov. **A.** Partial dorsal surface (female, 2023. III.30, Guiyang City, Baiyun District, Niuchang Buyi Ethnic Town), showing exposed abdominal tergites when right elytron was lifted (arrow indicates posterior margin of tergites); **B, C.** Aedeagus: **B.** Ventral view; **C.** Lateral view. Scale bars: 2 mm (**A**); 1 mm (**B, C**).

median intervals forming elevated, broad wrinkles, with disc transversely impressed in mid area before base; anterolateral angles obtuse, posterolateral angles round, slightly projecting laterally; anterior margin arched forward, posterior margin almost straight with narrow carina, lateral portions roundly bending toward ventral surface with margins invisible in dorsal view. Prosternal process narrow, not elevated, expanded backwards, apex round.

Scutellar shield triangular, punctate, with straight lateral sides, acute apex. Elytra wide, slightly convex (Fig. 5A), expanded in basal 1/2, then contracted backwards, 1.44× as long as wide and 6.03× as long as prothorax, with disc impressed medially in basal 1/4; surface with irregular and coarse punctures separated by interspaces equal as to 2× puncture diameter, punctures becoming sparser toward elytral apex, some elytral intervals forming elevated wrinkles, especially on anterolateral and anterior portions; humeral callosity prominent, punctate, rounded in dorsal view, separated from disc by shallow impression; elytral margins distinct, visible in dorsal view except for portions beneath humeral callosity; epipleura punctate, strongly widened, about 3× as wide as metanepisternum. Metaventricle sparsely punctate, emarginate apically, elevated, higher than metacoxae.

Legs short, unmodified; femora slightly clavate, punctate; tibiae straight; metatarsomere I longest, almost equal to the combined length of metatar-

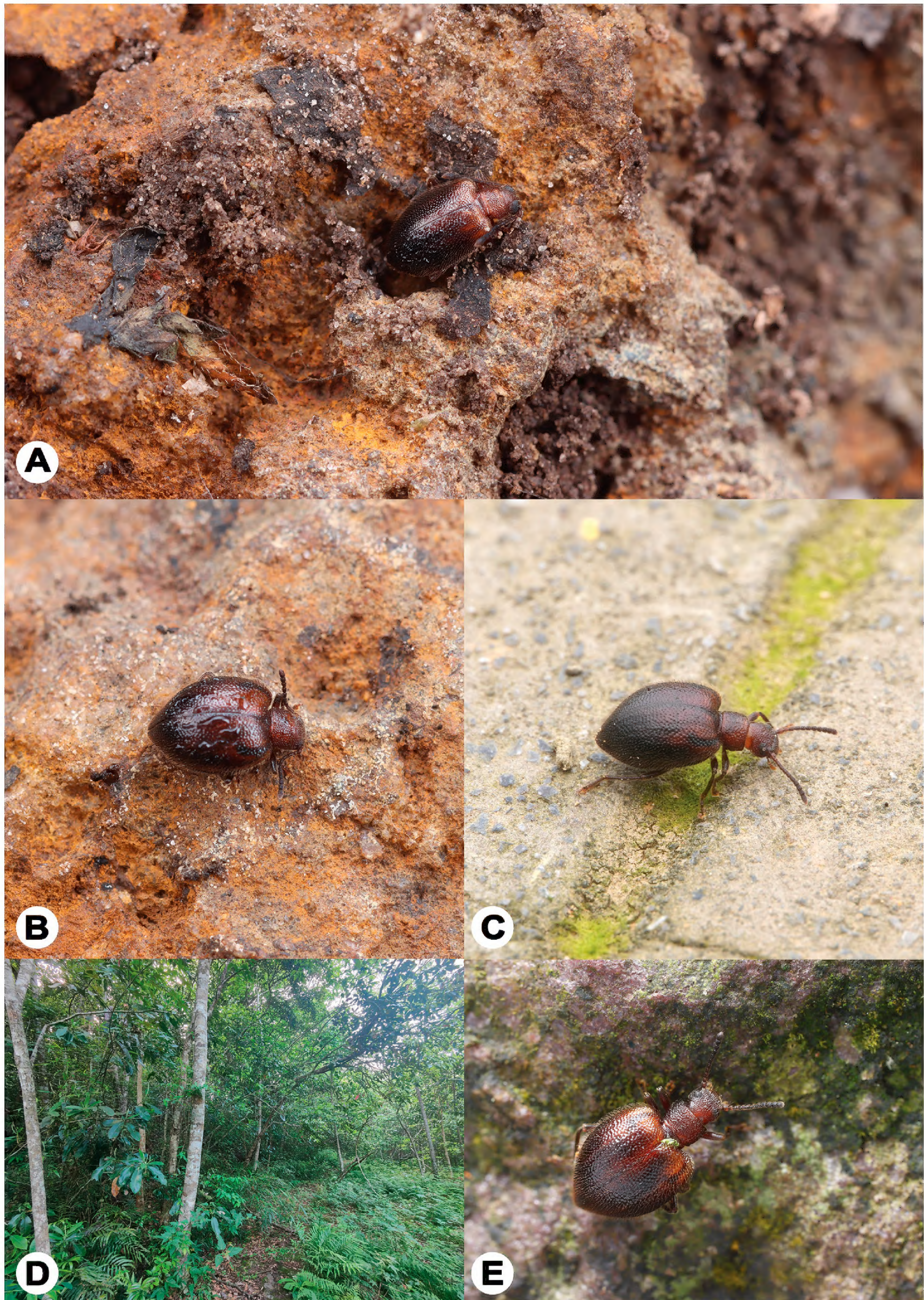


Figure 7. Natural habitats of *L. (Lagriella) cordata* sp. nov. **A, B.** Adult in overwintering state beneath rocks (note appendage retraction) (photographed by Dr Ri-Xin Jiang): **A.** Male (2023.III.30, Guizhou, Guiyang City, Baiyun District, Niuchang Buyi Ethnic Town); **B.** Female, same as the previous; **C.** A female wandering on artificial pavement (Guizhou, Zunyi, Dabanshui Forest Park, photographed by Mr Yu-Zhou Huang); **D.** General habitat in Guangxi, Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Dayao Mountain National Nature Reserve, photographed by Mr Qian-Le Lu; **E.** A female on rock surface (same data as D).

someres II–IV. Abdominal ventrites sparsely punctate, each ventrite with two nearly round impression laterally. Aedeagus slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 6C); parameres triangularly elongate, with lateral margins slightly curved inward distally (Fig. 6B).

Female (Figs 4C, D, 5B). Body length 4.9 mm, width 2.9 mm. Body apterous (Fig. 6A, not described female), prothorax and legs darker, the elytral dark band darker and shorter, broadening posteriorly. Eyes small, interocular distance about 2.52× as long as eye diameter; antennae shorter, length ratios of antennomeres I–XI as 18: 10: 18: 16: 13: 14: 16: 15: 15: 13: 22, slightly shorter than the combined length of two preceding antennomeres; prothorax trapezoidal, about 0.62× as long as wide, widest before anterior margin, pronotum strongly convex; elytra exceptionally convex (Fig. 5B), sharply expanded in basal 1/3, then contracted backwards, 1.24× as long as wide, with disc not impressed medially in basal 1/4, humeral callosity not prominent, elytral margins visible in apical portions; epipleura wider. Metaventrite narrow.

Etymology. The species epithet *cordata* (Latin for heart-shaped) refers to the female elytra forming a cordate outline when closed together.

Distribution. China: Guizhou, Guangxi, Hong Kong, Hunan.

Ecology. All examined female specimens were collected while actively moving from the ground. In contrast, some male specimens from Guiyang, Guizhou were captured using flight-intercept traps by Dr Ri-Xin Jiang, suggesting sexual dimorphism in wing morphology (female apterous, versus hindwings well-developed in male). Specimens from Guangxi, provided by Xing-Long Bai, included individuals attracted to light, indicating possible phototactic behaviour. Notably, three specimens collected in January and March in Guizhou were found beneath stones, suggesting the new species may utilize subterranean shelters for overwintering (Fig. 7A, B).

Acknowledgements

We are deeply grateful to Dr Ri-Xin Jiang (Guizhou University, China) for his generous donation of specimens, field collection support, and valuable habitat photos, and to Dr Xing-Long Bai (Hebei University, China), Dr Lu Qiu (Mianyang Normal University, China) for their dedicated specimen collection and kind donations, all of which enabled me to document this new and remarkable member of Lagriini in the Chinese fauna.

We are particularly indebted to Dr Dagmara Żyła, and Mr Jan-Henrik Pamin (both from Leibniz Institute for the Analysis of Biodiversity Change, Hamburg, Germany), as well as Dr A. Mantilleri (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France) for their prompt and kind assistance with type specimen requests, which is incredibly helpful for this research.

We sincerely appreciate the contributions of Mr Yu-Zhou Huang (Hunan Agricultural University, China) and Mr Qian-Le Lu (Shenzhen, China) for providing excellent ecological photographs and additional distribution records from Zunyi City, Guizhou Province and Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Guangxi, respectively. Our thanks also go to Mr Tian-Xuan Gu (Chongqing, China), Mr Sheng Gao (Hangzhou, China), Mr Kai-Xuan Liu (Hebei Normal University, China), Dr Benoit Guénard and Mr Tong-Tony Ling (both from The University of Hong Kong, China) for their help with specimen examination.

We also thank Dr Dmitry Telnov (Natural History Museum, United Kingdom) and Dr Rolf L. Aalbu (California Academy of Sciences, USA) for their insightful comments, which greatly improved the manuscript.

Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement was reported.

Use of AI

No use of AI was reported.

Funding

This research was supported by the Science and Technology Research Program of Chongqing Municipal Education Commission (Grant Nos. KJQN202300537 and KJQN202300562).

Author contributions

Resources: YZ. Validation: YZ. Visualization: YZ. Writing – original draft: YZ. Writing – review and editing: YZ, BC.

Author ORCIDs

Yong Zhou  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1411-7563>

Bin Chen  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5227-7736>

Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text.

References

- Aalbu RL, Kanda K, Merkl O, Ivie MA, Johnston MA (2023) Reconstitution of some tribes and genera of Lagriinae (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). *ZooKeys* 1172: 155–202. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1172.103149>
- Borchmann F (1916) Die Lagriinae (Unterfamilie der Lagriidae.). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte A* 81: 46–188.
- Borchmann F (1936) Coleoptera Heteromera Fam. Lagriidae. In: Wytzman PA (Ed.) *Genera Insectorum*. Vol. 35. Fasc 204. Louis Desmet-Verteneuil, Brussels, 1–561, 9 pls.
- Borchmann F (1942) Entomological results from the Swedish Expedition, 1934 to Burma and British India. Coleoptera: Lagriidae and Alleculidae. Gesammelt von René Malaise. *Arkiv för Zoologi* 33 A (9): 1–32.
- Bouchard P, Bousquet Y, Aalbu RL, Alonso-Zarazaga MA, Merkl O, Davies AE (2021) Review of genus-group names in the family Tenebrionidae (Insecta, Coleoptera). *ZooKeys* 1050: 1–633. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1050.64217>
- Chen B (1997) Two new genera and two new species of Lagriidae (Coleoptera) from China. *Insect Science* 4(4): 306–311. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-7917.1997.tb00104.x>

- Chen B, Yuan F (1996) A new genus and two new species of Statirinae (Coleoptera: Lagriidae) from China. *Entomotaxonomia* 18(3): 183–187.
- Fairmaire L (1896) Hétéromères de l'Inde recueillis par M. Andrewes. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* 40: 6–62. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.2025>
- Masumoto K (1988) A study of the Taiwanese Lagriidae. *Entomological Review of Japan* 43(1): 33–52.
- Merkel O (1987) A review of the Australian species of the subtribe Lagriina (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Lagriini). *Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* 79: 121–166.
- Merkel O (1988a) *Oreogria* gen. nov. from New Guinea (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Lagriini). *Acta Zoologica Hungarica* 34(2–3): 247–271.
- Merkel O (1988b) The scientific results of Hungarian soil zoological expeditions in New Guinea. Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Lagriini. *Folia Entomologica Hungarica* 49: 123–151.
- Merkel O (1991) Lagriini of the Nepal-Himalayas (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde. Serie A, Biologie* 470: 1–18.
- Pic M (1936) Nouveautés diverses. *Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques* 67: 1–36.
- Pic M (1940) *Opuscula martialis*. Les Imprimeries Réunies, Moulins, 1–16.
- Pic M (1952a) Genres et sous-genre nouveaux d'Hétéromères du Congo (Coléoptères). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines* 45: 253–255.
- Pic M (1952b) Mission A. Villiers au Togo et au Dahomey (1950). VI. Coléoptères divers. *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire (IFAN), Dakar* tome 14: 97–119.
- Pic M (1954) Lagriidae et Alleculidae nouveaux du Musée royal du Congo belge (Coléoptères). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines* 49: 225–264.
- Pic M (1955) Contributions à l'étude de la faune entomologique du Ruanda-Urundi (Mission P. BASILEWSKY 1953). XVIII. Coleoptera Lagriidae et Alleculidae. *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren (Série 8° Sciences Zoologiques)* 36: 178–188.